

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem. 2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team. 3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete each task. 4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves assigning tasks to team members, setting deadlines, and monitoring progress. 5. The fifth step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves comparing the actual outcomes with the objectives and goals to determine the effectiveness of the project. 6. Finally, the sixth step is to document the results and lessons learned. This helps to provide a record of the project and allows for future improvement and learning.

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INTERFERENCE SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
435	7.1, 7.92 70.21 810	4/11/2007	PNH
530	388.1, 388.15 388.25	4/11/2007	PNH
STIC search SEQ ID NO: 1-4		4/10/2007	PNH

SEARCH NOTES (INCLUDING SEARCH STRATEGY)		
	DATE	EXMR
STIC search SEQ ID NO: 1-4	6/21/2006	PNH
Medline, Embase, Biosis, Scisearch, Caplus on STN; West, PGPub, PALMcarbohydrate deficient transferrin antibod?, monoclonal,	6/21/2006	PNH
DSM ACC2540, DSM ACC2541, unglycosylated transferrin antiobd?, inventor search	6/21/2006	PNH
530/388.24; 435/70.2; 436/548	6/21/2006	PNH
STIC search SEQ ID NO: 1-4; see SCORE for results	4/10/2007	PNH
Medline, Embase, Biosis, Scisearch, Caplus on STN; West, PGPub, PALM KW: unglycosylated human transferrin antibod?, carbohydr	4/11/2007	PNH
ate deficient transferrin antibod?, monoclonal, binding fragment, discontinuedepitopeDSM ACC2540,DSM ACC2541,inventor search	4/11/2007	PNH